CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Nov. 2, 1857.

THE MEETING AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Great Grand Rally.

The Republicans of Chicago will hold a rousing meeting to-night at Metropolitan Hall. Let every man of the old-fashioned Republican cast-pour-in-the-old-blood Republicans of Chicago assemble and unite in a rousing fire! Let the Republicans of Chicago assemble and unite in a rousing fire! Let the Republicans of Chicago assemble and unite in a rousing fire! Let the

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning.....Nov. 2, 1857.

Cook County Republican Nominations.

For Probate Judge.....JAMES H. WOODWORTH.
For County Clerk.....CHARLES PARTEE.
County Treasurer.....JOHN WENTWORTH.
County Attorney.....WILLIAM B. EGAN.
County Register of the State.....WILLIAM F. WALLER.
Sheriff.....HARVEY D. COLVIN.
Coroner.....DR. E. HARRINGTON.

Minnesota Election.

All the Counties have been heard from on Governor—except Pembina. The returns foot up as follows:

Ramsey, Republican	2,110
Sibley, Democrat	17,349
Republican majority	681

The St. Paul Press of Oct. 28, says that RAMSEY is certainly elected, and that the Democracy dare not forge a majority from Pembina large enough to overcome the Republican majority in the other portions of the Territory.—The Legislature will be close, and probably Republican. If the palpable frauds, in a number of Counties, in the way of ballot box stuffing and Indian voting, can be purged from the returns, the Republicans will have the Legislature and the whole State ticket. They have not been beaten at the polls, but simply *swindled* to an outrageous extent, which should not be submitted to. Minnesota is clearly Republican on a fair trial of strength.

The Minnesota Fraud.

The counties of Sherburn, Anoka and Monoakin compose the 24th Senatorial district in Minnesota, and have one Senator and two Representatives. The Republican candidates received 361 votes, and the Democrats 291, in the two former counties being a Republican majority of 70 votes. But an infamous fraud was perpetrated at Frie[illegible]'s farm, (which the Territorial Legislature has facetiously christened "Manomin County.") Here a population numbering, all told, about forty voters, has cast 112 votes, giving the Democratic ticket 109 majority. The vote as reported standing, Rep. 3, Dem. 106. The actual majority cast did not exceed 20, but half the Republican votes were rejected, while the 32 Democratic votes were returned as 106. By this infamous fraud the Democracy claim to have elected three members of the Legislature.

A Voice from the Centre.

A mass meeting of Clay Whigs and Jackson Democrats, was held at Williamsville, in cangamon county, on the 28th of Oct., for the purpose of nominating certain officers, and to consider what course to pursue at the county election. After a full and free discussion all round the following resolutions were adopted, as embodying the sentiments of the meeting.

WHEREAS, The present slave extending, Border Ruffian, Douglas squad Democratic party has become so debased and corrupted by the usurpity of the confidence of an intelligent community,

Resolved, That in the person of S. A. Douglas we behold the basest and most unprincipled demagogue the world ever produced. Finding him, as we do, declaring this a great measure—the Missouri Compromise—repealed by our Government in a sacred spirit of a bond of compact, and declaring in the same breath that no ruffian band would ever dare to disturb it; and then being the first to lay ruthless hands upon the same, and that Douglas is the only man in the world that Squatter Sovereignty in the Territories is the great principle of the Democratic party; and he is the only man to defend it.

Resolved, That every act of the Democratic party, touching the Slavery question since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, is the direct opposite from ever act Territories of the United States. Vide Buchanan's letter and the Dred Scott decision.

Mother of the Shoriton Dead—The Boy among the Kansas Exiles.

If one half the "National Democrats" of the North could enjoy the office of Governor of Kansas for a brief space of time, and the other half be associated in the office of Secretary of the same Territory, we should have fewer lawyers about "bleeding Kansas," fewer demagogues, fewer liars, and a less number of "National Democrats." When the story of armed invasion, murder, house burning, highway robbery, scalping, rape, and all the desperate deeds known to criminal law, coming from the disorganized bands of Kansas outlaws were found to most of the vile and deep dyed villains. These confederates of the Kansas pillagers also found expression in such numbers as to render a national verdict against the sufferers and their sympathizers; and the administration which countenanced and abetted the conspiracy, was contested by another pledged to carry out the infamy. The end had in view was the acquiring of territory for the purpose of wresting negroes. On this issue, with the industrious lying of Democratic politicians, the country was carried triumphantly. The spectacle was one which has few parallels in history or fiction.

After the struggle was over and the inquities all endorsed, a Democratic Governor of Kansas came from the mess of his governing, lying for his life, he had a holster pistol by night under the friendly escort of a Free State Captain. Previous to his escape he had poisoned himself thirty days in a log fort to avoid being assassinated by Democrats. When this unhappy Governor had got out of reach of the cut-throats the government of the United States chided him for deserting his post. When he explained that his life was in hourly danger from the same banditti who had perpetrated the murder and arson before mentioned, he was disgraced by the administration of his friends.

When he solemnly declared that the tale of outrage and crime sent from the devastated Territory had *now been half told*, he was vituperated by the organs of the Buchanan tyranty as a liar and a scoundrel, and all good Democrats said Amen! This was the illustrious fate of GRANT.

To bring the Kansas question to a speedy and satisfactory settlement, a famous Democratic politician was made Governor of the Territory—a former Governor of Mississippi and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States! This gentleman had somehow acquired fame as a "Pacificator." By virtue of this reputation and his eminent Democracy, he was promoted over the head of the Abolitionist GRANT, and went to Kansas armed to the teeth with proclamations. His career in that Territory has been marked by half a dozen notable events: One was a guarantee that the people of Kansas (not Missouri) should have the privilege hereafter of electing the officers and enacting the laws of Kansas; another was a wicked neglect to apportion the Territory for the most important election ever held there; a third was a crazy invasion of the largest town in the Territory with the cavalry, infantry and artillery of the United States; a fourth, a successful game at ballot stuffing with the soldiers, whereby the largest Representative District in the Territory was made to elect the candidates of his school of politics, viz. But the most notable event of all is the last: This Pacificator, this Invader of ships, this ballot stuffer, this Bonnet & Walker, Bore from his mind highwaymen who murdered and plundered free State men and women that drove his predecessor from the Territory—fled for his life and join himself under the friendly navy of the same Free State Captain who escorted GRANT to a place of safety! But Douglas heard anything of "bleeding Kansas" lately? He will but several times in another column of this paper.

The record in this astonishing career is what any man might have anticipated. WALKER basely betrayed the Confidence of the Southern men in Kansas, wrote the letter of the heads of the Buchanan in Washington. Having done the act of justice, he is first hunted from the Territorial Capital and then sustained from the National Capital. The telegraph informs us that he will receive a reprimand from the Administration which will cement him to regain his office, beginning to ravage, his head will pass under the guillotine of free-soilism. And the work of enslaving Kansas will be commenced anew under favorable Democratic auspices.

Important Rail Arrangements—Northern Western and Southern Routes.

The Superintendent of the Illinois Central has entered into a contract with Martin O. Walker, of Chicago, for the conveyance of mails from Dunleith, Galena, Warren, Freeport, Winona, Wiscoy, Rice's Landing, Red Wing and Hastings, to St. Paul, Minnesota Territory, during the months of November, 1857, and January, 1858, (in all three months) to the 15th of April, 1858—to leave Dunleith after the arrival of each way. The distance is 247 miles. During the season of navigation the mails are carried by steam packets on the river.

By this new route, the connections are to be confined as to hours—continuous line of railroad communication all the way from Chicago to Prairie du Chien, then expediting the mail from the seat of general government and distant ward by thirty-six hours.—*Baltimore Sun, 28th.*

Lecompton Items.

LAND SALES AT LECOMPTON CITY.—The public land sale at this city, which commenced on the 5th inst., is now in progress. The sales of lots by Lecompton City during the late days, ending on the 20th inst., amount to about $30,000, of which $9,150 was the result of the competitive sales on the 19th inst. W. B. W. Chase, of Leavenworth, purchased the most valuable lot offered, on Grand street, and at the same time lay up for himself treasures in Heaven.

FROM KANSAS.

Robert J. Walker Starting to the Footlogs of his American Predecessor.

Flagship of the New comer, the Explorer—Conduct between the Governor and the Judiciary—Walker and Stanton bail for but cannot come—Walker leaves the Capital in haste, protected by a Free State Sheriff—Lecompton in the Gubernatorial Chair—Lawrence in the Governor of Kansas Territory.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, K. T., Oct. 22, 1857.

The Governor of Kansas labored once upon a time to show what sort of institutions this climate would support, "under the Constitution of the United States." The energy which he threw into this essay fastened upon him the fitting adjective "Isothermal!" He was known in all the people of the United States as a prominently "Isothermal" little gentleman. He had fixed up the future of Kansas on a thermometrical basis. He had straightened out the institutions of all the new territories on a principle like Hoyle's Theory of Storms. Isothermally had the Isothermalists declared what things the climate of this Territory would never think of supporting. It had not occurred to him that Kansas was too hot for constitutions such as H. J. Walker's. His prophetic soul never divulged that he must yield to those inexorable laws of temperature which govern unfrozen!

Before Lecompetion have taken to pitying our Governor. He has just now removed the bayonets which have threatened us all summer and we are smitten with gratitude at the magnanimity of the Purificator in not blowing our brains all over town. We have just held a meeting and resolved to protest our Governor against the world. Let us not indulge in tauntsat the object of the general sympathy. Let us not be a hypocrite!

GRANT AND LECOMPTON RE-MEASURED.

On the day following the rejection of the Oxford vote and poll list, which by the way, turns out to be a verbatim copy of an old Cincinnati Directory, Judge Cato issued a mandamus to Walker and Stanton of the following style and tenor:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

To Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory, and Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of said Territory:

Whereas, Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Hiram Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John F. Brown, L. S. Belling, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. C. H. Stone, Thomas B. Eaton and Thomas Windsor, have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, to wit: The above first three named as members of the Council, the remainder as members of the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, appointed by law to meet on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, for the counties of Johnson and Douglas, (the said Territory, to wit: on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, have come to be commissioned as Councilmen and Representatives by you; nevertheless, you, not being ignorant of the premises, but disregarding your duty therein, have not only refused, though thereto requested, to issue to them certificates of election, but yet do refuse so to do in contempt of us, and to the great damage of the said members elect, as by their complaint we have understood.

We, therefore, being willing that speedy justice should be done in their behalf, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ, you do cause the said persons to be issued to them certificates of election, and do signify the cause to us why you cannot or will not grant the certificates so aforesaid, lest in your default complaint should be made to us thereof. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and seal, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857.

STERLING G. CATO,
Judge 2d Judicial Dist., Kansas Territory.

This document was placed in the hands of a deputy of the late bogus sheriff Butcher. This functionary's term of office having expired it was not apparent how the deputy could go through the form of serving legal processes unless he did so for the fun of the thing. Still he brought himself into the Gubernatorial presence and went through the ceremony of commanding the Governor to issue certificates of election, to the said Jones Hall, Bledsoe & Co. Walker informed him pleasantly that under the laws of Kansas and by virtue of the recent election Mr. Butcher's term of office had expired and one Samuel Walker, *et a* different school from Butcher's, was duly commissioned in his stead, and therefore he could not recognize the legality of the said process. The bogus Sheriff returned to the den occupied by the Constitutional Convention which is still sitting without a quorum, and reported the refractory conduct of the Governor. The Governor evidently had taken by surprise. Jones (Ex-Sheriff) made an inflammatory harangue denouncing Walker and Stanton in the most violent manner. He swore the Oxford vote should be counted and his colleagues should have their certificates if it took the heart's blood of both the Governor and Secretary. He would challenge Stanton and engage to bring him down at the first fire. The cauldron soon commenced bubbling in earnest. Other speeches were made if possible more murderous than Jones's. It became evident that if Walker remained in Lecompton, his life would have been worth no more than Gentry's or the assassination of the former's flight from that overheated capital.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

Walker became frightened and retreated in a little skiff called Hendricks, over three miles east of Lecompton, where Stanton has a claim and a residence. He then sent for Capt. Walker, the Free State Sheriff of the County. (It was this Captain Walker who battered down Fort Titus and dispersed his National Democratic banditti last summer.) The Captain started for Benkin immediately, and took the hunted Governor under the protection of the sovereign people of Kansas. Meanwhile the Governor had dispatched a messenger for Col. Sumner's command for an additional body guard.

This brings the state of affairs at Lecompton down to the latest date. Governor Walker on Stanton's claim protected from his friends by Free State revolvers!

THE PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE TO GOV. WALKER.

Yesterday one hundred citizens of Lawrence forwarded a paper to the Governor offering him the services, hospitality of the town, and pledging themselves to defend him against all Ruffianism. All the prominent citizens of the place united in this expression of their determination to uphold him in the honest discharge of his duty. Notwithstanding the guns which have frowned upon them all summer are hastily cast of sight, the people of Lawrence would today fight all their wars over again, in defence of Governor Walker. But there is to be no fighting done on this issue. The Ruffians have always been cowards; they are cowards still.

Of course Walker cannot long remain Governor of Kansas. The fates are against him. Messrs Buchanan, Stuart & Co., are against him. More man, even Robert J. Walker of Mississippi, must not interfere with the great conspiracy projected in the Nebraska Bill. The bullet here is that Walker will resign, escape the ignominy of removal, and old Cass said of the Lawrence organization for sprinkling the streets, "it is a state of incipient rebellion." Rebellion will not be tolerated; of course.

P. S.—Intelligence has just reached us of another case of ballot stuffing by the troops.—At Marysville, Marshall county, two companies of Sumner's command were ordered to halt on the return until election day.

The Liquor Traffic.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

I have read in the Daily Chicago Times of Oct. 26th, a sermon preached in St. Paul's Church in this city on Sunday, Rev. Mr. W. King, the author of that church, on the subject of the recent calamity. In one portion of his discourse he preaches at length and with his wonted force displays what he conceives to be the inconsistency of the sentiments uttered by the clergymen officiating at the public funeral with the creeds professed and subscribed by those clergymen. My purpose is not with this portion of the sermon. I purpose to speak of that portion of the sermon wherein the preacher sets forth his views on License Laws and compares the present municipal administration of Chicago with that which immediately preceded it.—

Mr. King is an ardent advocate for the enforcement on this subject, denounces the whole system known and almost everywhere practiced as the "License system." He is correct in his condemnation of the present city administration when they license the sale of intoxicating drinks and monopolize observation. No language is too severe to denounce the course pursued by this preacher in relation to granting of the various agencies of drinking which are corrupting our youth, vice and immorality are the legitimate fruits of this system. Mr. King is correct in his statement that the public opinion of Chicago will not permit any beer or strychnine to be sold on Sunday, but that the police are ordered to arrest all who violate this law. I am not the partisan friend of the present Mayor of this city of Chicago, nor of the present state of municipal affairs, greatly prefer it with all its necessary evils, to free trade in liquors on the one hand, or attempted prohibition on the other.

As Mr. King has thrown his remarks on this subject into the form of a comparison between the present municipal affairs and those which preceded it, I propose to remark that this subject of the liquor traffic has been before the present City Council only since last June, when in response to petitions from Democratic aldermen. Alderman Myers petitioned that the terms of license might be increased from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars per annum, thereby increasing the money greatly in advance to require it payable in advance. The Republicans in the Council opposed this innovation in favor of the Democratic aldermen, and carried it by a majority of one vote. At Cawapore the Republicans of Chicago will not be taken upon the same terms. If a Democratic alderman, to save the license from reduction to one hundred dollars per annum shall offer to increase the number of saloons from three hundred to five hundred dollars per annum, every Republican alderman would oppose it, and every Democratic alderman voted for it. It is not the Democratic party which is the temperance party, to have no patience with licensing in any terms, but the Republican party is the object of the liquor traffic in the same sense that the Democratic party is at present, "a mass like a lot parades."

A. C.

Chicago, October 30, 1857.

New York Cattle Basket.

[From the New York Tribune, Oct. 26.]

Since panics are fashionable now a days, it is not wonderful that one was gotten up by interested parties about a short supply of cattle at Bull's Head this week, on account of the heavy continued severe north east storm that prevailed up to Wednesday morning. Some sheep drivers and cattle brokers prowled by the pens and sold cattle on Tuesday at 8½ to 9c. a head higher than they could have been sold on Wednesday. Afterward it was ascertained that over 2,500 had arrived for this market, which is an ample supply, and caused the price to drop again as low as it was last week up to 8c. per pound clear. The fair selling price of good beef cattle was equivalent to ten cents a pound for the meat, and many fair quality beeves, such as are bought by a large majority of retailers, sold for 9½c. a pound. Only a few choice beeves, with a fair prospect of a good supply in future at the same price. Consumers may calculate for themselves whether to continue to pay the high prices of the last six months, or farmers and drovers may calculate whether this market will bear a pressure of over ten cents a pound not for best beef cattle. Notwithstanding drovers say they are losing money and farmers say they can't afford to make it for so low as it sells, and railroad managers say they will raise the freight on cattle, we say the price of beef must come down. Now let us see if it don't.

Chicago Improved and the Railroads.

There is a commission among drovers at the increase of freight upon cattle—equivalent to 45 a head from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky on an average—which is to go into operation on the 1st of November. This will add $5 to every bullock now in pasture in this vicinity, and it will add about 3c. a pound to the cost of beef delivered from the West to the consumer in this city. It is a very great tax to fall upon the heads of railroads, and one that will be felt by and by pretty severely. At first it will fall upon drovers, and to some who have bought stock estimated upon present rates of freight, it will fall heavily. There is a scheme combining together as the railroads have done, to counteract the effects of this railroad combination. As the agreement of the roads is not to vest under it where there are competing lines the drovers do not expect any relief, although they hope to get increased facilities upon some of the roads, and they are now engaged in the arrangements to throw the whole cattle freight business upon one line of roads until they force the competing routes to break the combination, or lose all transportation upon this extensive and constantly increasing trade.

We have ascertained the following names of large purchasers of cattle, who, we understand, have agreed to go into this arrangement.

Names.	
W. S. Pike,	P. K. Hunt,
Peter Geary,	Geo. Wood,
Thos. Geary,	Wm. Pike,
Jas. Alexander,	Jas. Pike,
Jas. Pike,	Jas. Pike & Co.,
Jas. C. Norton,	Jas. Pike & Co.,
Jas. Pike,	Jas. Pike & Co.,
Jas. Pike,	W. H. Harris,
Jas. Pike,	W. H. Harris,
Jas. Pike,	W. H. Harris,

It is expected many other names will be added next week. We understand the Illinois men favor the Michigan Central, and think it is probable they will go through Canada and to Albany, on account of the Boston market. This will cut off the Erie road entirely, as the other Western men are sound to go with the crowd. From Kentucky and Southern Ohio the Ball's Gap route road, will compete with the Ohio roads and Lake shore. If this arrangement is perfected, the drovers will force the railroads to terms in spite of combination, because no one can afford to be without all the cattle-freighting business.

Two Men Drowned in a Well.—

In the early part of last week, a well was found fault in the large well at the Pacific and Ocean Railroad, some forty rods east of the depot wood yard, by workmen engaged in building a tank near on the 10th inst. On day following another hand of men went down to repair the tract and the well. This excited suspicion that there might have been persons drowned there search was made, but no bodies found. On Friday, however, it was ascertained that two men were missing, a thorough examination of the well was instituted, and two bodies, one, that of John Anderson, elderly man, and an Englishman by birth, and the other, that of Patrick Welsh, an Irishman, aged about twenty-five, were found lying together upon the bottom.

Mr. Archer was last seen on Sunday afternoon, and the theory of his death is that in one of the fits of occasionally drinking to excess, and as a bottle was found upon the planks or timbers over the well, it is probable that he stepped into and drank of its contents till he became overcome, and fell in. It is therefore the opinion of the Coroner's jury, Mr. Welch was last seen on Monday evening, so late as ten o'clock, when he left a shop on the north side of Randolph street, and was going in the direction of the well. It is supposed he fell in accidentally, and was drowned. He was a single man, and has relatives in Ireland.—*Chicago Evening Post Extra.*

Hideous Rare Bills.

—The New York Post tells the following story:

John Jacob Owen, who resides near Haddam, Conn., appeared at the counter of the Middletown Bank some days since with $2,000 of its bills, which he wished to exchange, and got it. The people of the bank in the meantime examined the bills, found them all just right, and at length sent for Owen, whom we know to be a man of large means and character, to ask him if he had any more of the same kind. He answered that he had $10,000 more at home. The person then dispatched for the money found that Owen had left with the $2,000.

The Mutiny and Calcutta mails expected to gather in London on the 15th inst. The dates from Bombay are to the 17th September, and from Calcutta to the 9th, inclusive.

GENERAL HAVELOCK AND THE SAFETY OF LUCKNOW.

[From the Overland Bombay Times, Sept. 16.]

The Indian revolt has not, during the last fortnight, been characterized by any stirring events, and neither of the contending parties has gained any decisive advantage over the other. The British forces throughout India have been inactive, awaiting with impatience the arrival of the troops which will crush the hopes of the mutineers. On the whole, however, our prospects may be considered cheering; for while the rebels have obtained no fresh success, we have had several slight successes of strength by the arrival of fresh troops, both at Bombay and at Calcutta. When these reinforcements reach the seat of war in the disturbed provinces, our armies will be enabled to resume offensive operations and bring our affairs to a crisis.

General Havelock, who had re-crossed the Ganges after his successful struggle to relieve Lucknow, rested for a few days in Cawnpore, to recruit his forces much crippled by sickness. On the 16th or August the force marched toward Bithoor, where a large body of the enemy, about 4,000 in number, with a few guns, was said to be encamped. Havelock's force was 1,500 men with 14 guns. The right wing was toward the Ganges, and the left on a deep nullah crossed by a bridge. After no obstruction worth mentioning, in which the enemy lost 500 killed and wounded, they were driven from their position, and fled in confusion, leaving their guns behind. In this conflict the British troops lost about 14 killed and 32 wounded, besides loss of their baggage. After the action Havelock's force returned to Cawnpore, where they arrived on the 20th of August, after a harrassing and fatiguing march, during which they suffered severe privations, which were borne with the greatest cheerfulness. Cholera had made its appearance among the men, carrying off 10 or 12 daily, but the ravages of the epidemic had since begun to abate.

[From the Bengal Harkaru, Sept. 8.]

Every eye has been turned upon Lucknow and our whole countrymen there who have so long defended their position against enormous odds. Their fate has been trembling in the balance. On the 10th of July our information was conveyed to the Government that their provisions were sufficient to support them for six weeks. This brought them up to the 22d of August. That day, however, approached, and there were no signs of relief. Gen. Outram at Alumbagh, though he failed in his attempt about that time to relieve Lucknow, so far succeeded that he drew the besiegers upon his small force. This relieved the besieged garrison to make a sortie, which was not only successful as to the destruction of the enemy, but enabled them to bring in a further amount of bullocks—sufficient for three week's consumption. It was then calculated that they could hold out up to the 8th or 10th of September; and it was hoped that reinforcements, consisting of the 5th Fusiliers and 90th Foot, would reach Cawnpore at the latest on September 1st; and thus assist General Havelock to the relief of the garrison by the 9th. There is, however, an old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth. Sir Colin Campbell had not been allowed at that time to take his seat in Council, but was exercising the command of the troops. Gen. Outram and the officers commanding at Dinapore and Benares, had all the men in the pay, and the result was that the two columns which were to march back to Cawnpore, of upwards 2,000 men, horse and foot, attempted to surprise the gate of the town on the 15th of August; but Lieutenant Mildmay, Assistant Political Agent, who received a timely warning from one of the Sepoys who was loyal to them, and totally routed and pursued them, after killing 300 of their number. Other affairs of minor importance have taken place, which will be found recorded elsewhere.

BOMBAY.

In the Bombay Presidency, we have been comparatively quiet, and no fresh disturbances have occurred at any of our Mofussil stations. On the 8th of September 18 prisoners, who had been tried by court of inquiry, were executed at Sattara, in the presence of an immense multitude of people, who assembled from all parts to witness the spectacle. Five of the prisoners were hanged, six were blown away from guns, and seven were shot. Everything passed off quietly, and the sense must have inspired the natives with a wholesome dread, which will tend to keep them in subjection. Several executions have also been made in the city, but none of the people dreamt of creating a disturbance. Wherever disaffection has shown itself in Western India it has been stifled with surprising promptitude and authorities deserve much credit for their conduct during the crisis, when the flames of revolt threatened to spread within our borders. As long as the main body of the troops continue loyal there can be no fear of the result, as we are quite able to put down the united efforts of the mob. Every important station too, from Dharwar, in the south, to Ahmedabad, in the north, has been secured by European troops, so that no fears can be entertained of popular outbreaks in the large towns.

TREMENDOUS REPULSION AND LOSS OF OUR TROOPS AND LYRE.

We have been favored (says *The London* of Aug. 14) with the following information of a Persian letter received from Soodoore, concerning the explosion of the magazine at that place:

"On the night of the 10th August between the hours of 12 and 2, heavy rain fell, accompanied with loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, imparting to everything around a ghastly spectre terrifying to behold. A few days before the explosion was spread with untold violence, and the people were greatly intimidated. In the fort belonging to the Rajah, which is situated on a hill, continued discharges of various instruments and discharges of gunpowder were heard, and the inmates of the Rajah had been kept. The fort was struck with lightning, and some thousands of pounds of powder were exploded. The Rajah and all his family, with the exception of two, were killed. The explosion was terrific and fearful, and four pandoores' gates were blown up in the air into a thousand pieces, destroying 500 houses and all the people living therein.

"Up to the time of writing, the remnants of the inhabitants were engaged in removing the dead bodies found within the fallen houses. It was guessed from the Rajah of the place, that upwards of a thousand persons had been destroyed. The Sonnuth servants of the Rajah as well as Sepoys who were kept in guard for the night were also destroyed. Such a calamity never was known in Soodoore before. The majority of the people were destroyed, or otherwise injured. A stone weighing one pound was picked up at Goorisaggur Tabel, distant four miles from Soodoore, where a goldsmith agent of the Government was killed by the fall of the stone. Another large piece fell at the rate of 80 miles, at a place called Chowpoonoory, where, falling on a house, it killed three persons. The explosion was so severe that the earth around the people and houses was shaken like a shock."

A NEW SLAVE TRADE.—The Liverpool Press of Liverpool, speaking of the re-occupation of India and how to treat the natives says the way is to export them to the colonies and make them labor for the rest of their lives in raising sugar and other tropical products."

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT WESTERN

LEATHER STORE,

Nos. 201 & 203 S. Water Street,

(Two Doors from Wells Street Bridge,) Chicago, Illinois

WILL BE OPENED ON

Monday, September 7, 1857,

WITH A

LARGE STOCK OF BOOT AND SHOE

LEATHER OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

which will be sold at

Low Prices for Cash or Approved Short Paper,

BY

RICHARD T. BLACKBURN.

Flesh and Bath Brushes.

LAWRENCE'S FLESH BRUSHES, BATHING TOWELS, Bathing Gloves and Gloves.
J. H. REED & CO.,
oct9 192 & 194 Lake street.

To Packers.

5,000 LBS. FINE SALTPETRE, [illegible] for sale by
WHEELER, DYGERT & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 161 & 163 Lake st.

Places of Holding Election.

FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER.

WARD NO. 1.—MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALOON, Wabash avenue, near Lake street. Geo. Gardner and H. D. Colvin, Judges.

WARD NO. 2.—Temperance House No. 2, Dearborn street, between Randolph and Lake. Jas. Hoyne and Peter A. Gardner, Judges.

WARD NO. 3.—Temperance House No. 1, Dearborn street, between Randolph and Lake. Jas. Hoyne and Peter A. Gardner, Judges.

WARD NO. 4.—Indiana House, No. 4, corner Washington & Franklin streets. A. G. Ogden, Asa Cox and J. E. Rumsey, Judges.

WARD NO. 5.—Old Eagle House No. 5, S. Stockwell, between Randolph and Lake. Judges.

WARD NO. 6.—Temperance House No. 3, Lake street, between Dearborn and State. Judges.

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oct27-td&w3t

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Rev. O. E. BRIGHAM, Dixmont. Subject—Future announced.

E. P. HOLLISTER, Esq., Cincinnati. Subject—Future announced.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq., New York. Subject—Future announced.

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Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, } March T., 1857.

Orson S. Cooley vs. William Mcdermott, George Thorne and Q. W. Thorne and Charles H. Reed.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said William Mcdermott, George Thorne and Q. W. Thorne and Charles H. Reed, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on the first day of September A. D. 1856, against the estate of the said James B. Cooley, against the estate of the said George Cooley, and against the estate of the said Orson S. Cooley, and Charles Reed, by the name of William Mcdermott, Thomas Gallagher and Two Hundred and Two Hundred and Two Hundred